

SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1898.

DAILY, per Year..... a eo BUNDAY, per Year ..... 9 00
DAILY AND BUNDAY, per Year ..... 8 00 Postage to foreign countries added.

Paris-Klosque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and Elosque No. 10, Boulsvard des Capucines.

Four friends who favor us with manuscripts for ublication wish to have rejected articles returned they must in all cases send stamps for that purp

### Beets and Annexation.

One of the striking facts developed during the week's discussion of the Hawaiian treaty in the Senate is the extent of the reliance placed by its opponents on the beet growers of the country to defeat it.

They have hoped by arousing alarm as to the disadvantages of beet sugar in competing with cane sugar, to gain over some Western Senators, under the prodding of beet-growing constituents. It is said, indeed, that this element in the question lately put on the doubtful list Senator THURSTON of Nebraska and Senator GRAR of Iowa, the former representing the State which, next to California, is the largest producer of beet sugar.

Secretary Wilson of the Agricultural Bureau, however, reports that Hawaii is not going to ruin or even to do any serious injury to the American beet sugar industry. Be that as it may, the beet is less important than the policy of national expansion that began almost with the first breath of the United States.

Would it not be strange if the vast com mercial and strategic advantages to come from the possession of those islands should be renounced through fear of some hypothetical damage that might be done to the industry of raising sugar beets ?

### The Leadership of the New York Democracy.

Democratic newspapers throughout the Union are discussing with much interest the probable consequences to that party of the great and unquestionable increase in the personal and political power of Mr. Choker, which was incidental to the sweeping triumph of Tammany Hall at the last election in New York. The question giving them most concern is as to the influence which will be exercised by Mr. CROKER upon the Democratic policy with reference to silver coinage and to the substance of the Chicago platform.

Newspapers are assuming generally, that at least during the two years now remaining before the national contest of 1900, Mr. CROKER will be the most powerful Democratic leader in the State of New York, since he will have behind him the compact and thoroughly disciplined Tammany organization, and about two-fifths of the total Democratic vote of the State is in this city. It is true that there is now some repressed restlessness among individual members of the organization, both on Man hattan Island and in the Brooklyn borough, but the interests of the party here are likely to keep it from a troublesome outbreak for two years, at least. The city Democracy will recognize the advantage, even the necessity, of keeping together solidly until the election of 1900 is over, and such solidity seems to imply general acquiescence in Mr. CROKER's leadership. In the nature of things, holding that place, he would be of commanding influence in the Democratic State Convention of this year and during the momentous campaign which will succeed it.

It is apparent that ex-Governor Hill does not regard with favor the growing political importance of Mr. CROKER; he even makes in the State. That is a place to which he must naturally regard himself as entitled, because of his great ability and his long experience in its exercise as the New York Democratic leader; and he expects, obviously, that natural dislike of rule by the Democracy of the new city will induce the Democracy of the outside State to rebel against the Croker domination.

The same reason which is likely to keep the Democratic ranks of the city solid be hind Mr. CROKER may operate, however, in the State also. Tammany having won so signal a victory in 1897, the Democrats of the outside State may concede its right to lead in the campaign of this year, or, at least, yield to Mr. CROKER's leadership, as a matter of political expediency.

The course of the Democracy in the late election regarding the Chicago platform, adopted under the advice, if not the insistence of Tammany, probably will be followed in the coming campaign likewise, so far as possible. The conditions, however, will not admit of a complete repetition of the policy of silence. Last year the nomination of a candidate for the Court of Appeals was made by the State Committee of the Democratic party. This year, however, there will be a regular State Convention, and it will be compelled to frame a platform, and the out-and-out Bryanites, comprising the great bulk of the party, will genent any attempt at cowardly hedging regarding the authoritative standard of Democracy. Mr. CROKER is not so offensive to these strict Bryanites as is ex-Governor Hill. Tammany in 1896 stood squarely on the Chicago platform.

Nor, so far as the Democracy of the Union generally are concerned, is there any doubt that a Democratic delegation from New York to the National Convention in 1900, elected under the auspices of Tammany, would obey the will of the majority of the convention, whatever it might be, without question and with entire cordiality. Whoever else may falter, Tammany is sure to be regular. Its success in dominating the party in this State would be, therefore, as welcome to the Democracy of the Union as any obstruction to its progress offered by Mr. HILL would be resented.

We observe, too, that Tammany's friends include both strenuous advocates of the Chicago platform, and Democrats who tolerated it only as an obligation of party regularity. The first look upon Tammany control as assuring the fidelity of the Democratic organization of New York to the destructive currency and socialistic doctrines they intend to introduce into the new platform. The others hope that the great political power concentrated in the hands of Mr. CROKER may enable him to shape the platform of 1900, so that it will be less offensive to them than that of 1896.

In all this manœuvring not even shadow of genuine political principle appears. It is all political strategy purely. So far as it is a game to delude the Bryanfeed Democracy and dissuade them from

repudiation, it cannot be successful, Astute a political strategist as Mr. CROKER may be, and dexterous as Mr. Hill may be in political manipulation, neither one of them nor the two together can resist the current which is sweeping forward to 1900 the same issue which terrified the conservatism of the Union in 1896.

# A Mistaken Mission.

"General" BOOTH, the English autocras of the Salvation Army, is expected at New York to-day, he having sailed for this country from Southampton one week ago. He comes in the New York, of the American line, thereby taking pains, we suppose to indicate a conciliatory spirit toward Americans.

The purpose of his mission to America, as he announced before sailing, is to make an effort to bring back to the discipline of the Salvation Army his son, BALLINGTON BOOTH, and Mrs. BALLINGTON BOOTH, and thus cause the surrender and dispersion of the American Volunteers, established by them as an independent evangelizing force. It is not at all probable, however, that he will be successful in his undertaking. Since the American organization declared its independence of Gen. BOOTH's London tyranny it has flourished increasingly None of the money contributed to it and by it goes into the London treasury, but is spent wholly here, where it should be spent. The enterprise is distinctively American, while the Salvation Army is managed despotically in London.

Moreover, the organization of the American Volunteers by Mr. and Mrs. BALLING-TON BOOTH was due to the arrogance and superciliousness of Gen. BOOTH when he visited this country several years ago. They had become Americanized; he remained offensively English. They knew from experience the tone and temper of this country; he objected to any concession to them by the Salvation Army, to the display by it of the Stars and Stripes, and to the eagle on the crests and insignia of its members, and demanded absolute obedi ence to his insular English will. Accordingly, they declared their independence and started the American Volunteers.

That was the proper thing for them to do, and they cannot now yield to Gen. BOOTH's attempt to persuade them from it without sacrificing American respect. We have no use for this despotic Englishman and his Salvation Army. Its continued existence here only serves to provoke rancor that outrages public decency, to say nothing of religious sentiment. It fosters the spirit of the devil only.

However the American people may dif fer as to the propriety of the methods of these evangelizing organizations, they all honor the purity of character and elevation of motive of Mrs. BALLINGTON BOOTH, a refined, gracious, spiritually minded, and engagingly eloquent woman, and such success as the Salvation Army had after its initiation in this country was due to the confidence in her which induced large contributions to its resources. Her withdrawal from it was sufficient evidence for the public that it had lost title to their re spect and their support.

We do not want any English General for any American army, be it military or spiritual. We can manage our own religious enterprises without dictation from London. "General" BOOTH, therefore, has mistaken his proper field for usefulness in coming to America. The best thing for him to do is take the first ship home again. He will waste his efforts to rebuild here his system of spiritual and financial tyranny.

#### An English Review of the Chinese Situation.

As the London National Review is known to represent the views of an influential section of the Salisbury Cabinet, more than common interest attaches to its editor's comments on the seizure of Kiao Chou Bay by Germany. They are set forth in the a jest of the possibility of the Tammany January number, under the caption "Episodes of the Month," but they are not free from ambiguity. On the one hand, an attempt is made to minimize the importance of the seizure, while, on the other, it is suggested that Japan has a right to protest against Germany's act, and it is further asserted that England could not afford to stand by and see China carved up by protectionist powers whose policy would involve the closing of the Chinese market to

British trade. The Review's disposition to avert an inernational quarrel by making light of the Kiao Chou incident is indicated by its favorable reception of a letter addressed to the London Times by the Shanghai correspondent of that paper. The writer points out that the German demonstration occasioned no surprise among the mercantile community of Shanghai for the reason that 'Germany has, for the last two years, been giving unmistakable signs of her intention to obtain a naval station somewhere on the China coast." He goes on to say that it would be better that she should establish herself in the north rather than on the coast of Fo-kien, and seems inclined to think that "such an arrangement might tend to a wholesome preservation of the balance of power." Kiao Chou, with its great expanse of land-locked water and neighboring coal mines, is described as an ideal naval station. The belief is also expressed that no better field could be chosen than Shang-tung in which to expound to the Chinese the benefits of good government, and of the proper development of their country. To the question how the seizure of Kiao Chou is likely to affect Great Britain, the Shanghai correspondent, who, presumably, represents local British feeling on the subject, replies: "While, from the purely British standpoint, it would probably be advisable that so strong a position as Kiao Chou should not be held by any one European power, but that the port should simply be added to the number of those already opened under treaty, there would not appear to be any special objec tion to its being occupied by Germany.'

It is recognized, however, alike by the Shanghai correspondent and by the National Review, that the Japanese and, for that matter, the Chinese also, have a right to ask how Russia, which, in 1894, intervened to preserve the integrity of the Chinese Empire in the case of the Liao-tung Peninsula, can now permit logically the occupation of Kiao Chou in 1897 by any for eign power? The truth, of course, is that the maintenance of the territorial integrity of the Chinese Empire was only a pretence for Russia's demand for a revision of the Shimonoseki treaty. The Czar's advisers foresaw that if Japan acquired pos session of Corea and the Liao-tung Peninsula there was an end to their hope of acquiring an ice-free seaport, whereas, if the treaty were revised, it would be easy to secure from China, in return for financial services, the right to occupy such a port in winter. As a matter of fact, the German

followed by the announcement that the Russian fleet would be allowed by China to hibernate at Port Arthur. The time has gone by when Englishmen were willing publicly to protest against Russia's reason able wish for an ice-free port on the Pacific; indeed, it is recognized by the National Review that "every power desires to have a naval base in the North China seas, and, moreover, every power considers itself entitled to make its choice at its own convenience." Japan already has Wel-hal-Wel in her possession, and is entitled by treaty to retain it until the war indemnity is paid fully. She may now request that, even after the payment of the indemnity, she may be suffered to keep it on terms equivalent to those upon which Kiao Chou is leased to Germany. The Review acknowledges that Great Britain herself has long shared Germany's ambition for a suitable port on the seacoast of North China, and predicts that the German Government will be as unruffled by England's occupation of a harbor in that quarter as the British Government was by the Kiao Chou episode. In fine, the people of the two countries are advised to take their cue from their statesmen rather than from their newspapers."

While it is admitted that, for commer cial and naval reasons, the right to occupy a harbor considerably north of Hong Kong would be desirable, the Review repels the charge that Great Britain has any design of impairing the territorial integrity of China, or any wish to add to the Chinese population which she already controls in the Bay of Canton. England has, however, immense commercial interests in the Middle Kingdom which require vigilant and resolute protection by British statesmanship. Some figures recently compiled by the St. James's Gazette are quoted for the purpose of displaying the magnitude of the British stake in China. In 1895 the total foreign trade of China was valued at 314,989,926 taels; the Haikwan or customs tael, which was worth about 81 cents in 1895, is to-day worth about 60 cents. To this total the commerce with Great Britain and British possessions contributed 213,521,765 taels; that is to say, British subjects transacted 67 per cent. of the whole foreign trade of the Celestial Empire. Again, the tonnage of the British shipping entered and cleared in Chinese ports in 1895 was 20,526,798 tons, while that of Germany, France, Russia, Denmark, and the United States combined was only 3,224,271 tons, or less than one-sixth as much. We observe, lastly, that while in 1895 England had 4,084 residents in the treaty ports, the United States, which came next, had but 1,325; France, 875;

Germany, 812, and Russia, 116. The data just quoted show that Great Britain could not permit, without committing a species of commercial suicide, the partition of the Chinese seacoast among European powers, which, should they follow their habitual colonial policy, would shut her out of the Chinese markets.

### The Strange Case of a Bachelor.

This letter of inquiry comes to us from Bridgeport, in Connecticut, with the name and address of the writer; and both the handwriting and manner of expression indicate him to be a man of intelligence:

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In all sincerity and sober-mindedness I ask you to kindly give me you solid advice as to what steps I should take to secure a wife. I am a well-educated young man, 85 years old, have never smoked or drank, and I seek all recrea tion from books. I know I can love, but I have neve yet seen a woman I could love, perhaps because never spent sufficient time in the company of women

for am I difficult to please.
"A dressmaker or milliner is what I look for, since a young woman in either such business is almost cer-tain to possess that domesticity which precludes the danger of a love for drink, as well as ambition to se cure comfort for advancing years. I am of an active turn of mind that will not brook idleness, and, besides education. I have a good constitution, and the

employment. "I am really tired of bachelor life and feel certain could make a good, willing helpmate not only content and satisfied with her lot, but even happy in the looking. I have no money, nor do I look for any, I did have considerable money, but lost it in an honest effort to increase it in business. I can make more, and only seek for a woman who may add to it, but who will certainly help to hold it through eco and thrift.

It seems somewhat remarkable that a man of 35 years, situated as our correspondent is, should write to us for advice on such a subject. According to the Federal Census of 1890, there are more than 10,000 women between the ages of 15 and 34 years in Bridgeport, the great majority of whom are unmarried. How, then, comes it that a man who "can love," who is not 'difficult to please," and is "tired of bachelor life" remains unwillingly in his single state because he cannot find a woman to love and to marry? The wonder is that his own eyes and his own heart do not direct him to some one of that vast aggregation of feminine loveliness, without the help of any other guide, and compel him to efforts to win her for a wife. He might complain that he is embarrassed because of the richness of the field into which his impulses lead him, but to be at a loss to find in Bridgeport a woman upon whom to set his affections is amazing. Desiring to marry, how can he keep from marrying in that prosperous Connecticut town, with thousands of engaging maidens and blooming widows all about him?

It is remarkable that there are any bachelors at all in Bridgeport; it is unaccountable when, like our correspondent, they are strong men, capable of strong affection; yet he says that, though he is 35 years old, he has "never yet seen a woman I could love"! What has he been looking at all these years? Has he been blind as he passed along the streets of Bridgeport Has he been gazing at the stars and not at the procession of womanly beauty?

It is true that the longer a man puts off marriage the less likely he is to enter into it, until the day comes when awakening to consciousness of the misery of prolonged bachelorhood he finds that he has lost the art of attracting feminine interest and even the instinct for discovering feminine charm. He becomes an unnatural being; his affections do not move out spontaneously, but turn in upon himself. He gets into the critical and skeptical mood of our correspondent. and instead of falling in love with a woman, like a sound and genuine human being with natural impulses, sets himself to considering abstractly the qualifications he requires in a wife. He philosophizes about marriage instead of starting out boldly to

win a wife. But why is a dressmaker or a milliner more desirable as a wife than a woman engaged in any other respectable occupation? It is not the accident of her employment, but the quality that is in her that constitutes her value. As a matter of fact, too, dressmakers and milliners are no more exempt from the appetite for drink than those occupied otherwise. The great majority

any dangerous form. Our friend can find hundreds of girls employed in gainful occupations in Bridgeport who are strictly temperate; do not drink at all, but abbor the use of alcoholic beverages by women as heartly as he himself does. He will have no trouble in getting a testotal wife there, if he can get a wife at all; and he can safely dismiss from his mind all fear of marrying a drunkard if he cultivates the society of good and true women.

What is our "solid advice" to him! It is to go forth like a man and win a good woman for a wife, and in Bridgeport there are multitudes of good women, so many of them that they far outnumber the good men, with, alse ! the consequence that some of them must go without good husbands.

### Diplomatists on Bicycles.

An important ruling has just been made by the British Foreign Office, which practically allows diplomatists, their sons, their daughters, their valets, and their cooks, to ride on bicycles when and where they please within the realm of the Queen. Under this ruling all laws and regulations of British municipalities to keep off the 'footpaths," as they are called in England, may be broken without fear of the police by any diplomatist or any member of a diplomatist's family while riding on a wheel. To put the case in another way, the bicycle has been invested with the awful sanctity that clothes diplomacy. The wheel is at liberty to run at pleasure, provided a member of an Ambassador's official family, or one of his servitors, is in the saddle.

As set forth in THE SUN's cable despatches on Thursday, this diplomatic revolution in the case of the wheel has been brought about by Mr. SPENCER EDDY, Secretary to Ambassador HAY. An audacious Magistrate of Maidenhead had the temerity to summon before him Mr. EDDY and the son of Mr. HENRY WHITE, Secretary to the Embassy, on the charge of riding tricycles on the "footpath" at Wickfield. Neither of these free and independent Americans paid the least attention to the ukase of his modern JEFFREYS. Appeal was made by them to the American Embassy in London. Secretary White was equal to the emergency. At once he sent a mandate to the Maidenhead Judge, ordering him to desist from his fell purpose of fining or incarcerating the diplomatic invaders of the 'footpath." That terrified official immediately communicated with the Home Office, which thereupon staved the hand of justice and bound it up tight with the thongs of diplomatic privilege.

The victory is a momentous one for our Embassy at London. It establishes a precedent of far-reaching consequences. If, for instance, a member of Sir Julian PAUNCEFOTE's household at Washington. or Sir Julian himself, should be tempted when on a visit to New York, to take a spin on his wheel on the "footpath" up or down Broadway, he can do so in the exercise of his diplomatic privilege and bid deflance to the entire police force of this metropolis. Secretary SHERMAN and the Administration must see that Sir Julian's diplomatic rights are respected. As to Washington, no law of Congress against 'keeping off the grass" around the Capitol will run against the British legation or any of the other foreign legations. In future, to lay violent hands on the wheel of a diplomatist may imperil the peace of the world.

## Our Fleet for the Gulf.

It is a fortunate coincidence that the departure of Admiral SICARD's squadron, or, rather, of his advance vessels, for the win ter drill grounds near Key West, occurs just as the tumult in Havana makes the proximity of an American naval force to Cuban waters a matter of importance.

Hitherto, since the outbreak of the war in Cuba, we have gone to the verge of sacrificing our own naval interests in our anxiety not to excite the alarm or wound the sensibilities of Spain. Our ships have refrained from their customary winter cruises in the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea, and the training, which at this season requires a low latitude, has been abandoned.

A few months ago our naval authorities concluded that this abnegation had been carried far enough, and that we ought not to forego longer the advantages of manceuvring in the waters of the Florida coast. The decision to hold evolutions there in January was long ago made public, and, though the departure southward of the vessels assembled at Hampton Roads has frequently been postponed, the date last fixed for that purpose, Jan. 15, was an nounced long before the Havana riots.

The Madrid Government, therefore, cannot take umbrage at the Gulfward movement of our North Atlantic squadron, while this movement has a twofold timeliness just now. This powerful array of war ships will prepare for its prescribed programme of exercises as though nothing unusual had occurred in Havana, and yet its presence, only a few hours' run therefrom, will be a source of relief and of reliance for the protection of American citizens and

At all events, with a fleet which may eventually include the battleships Iowa, Indiana, Massachusetts, Maine and Texas the armored cruisers New York and Brooklyn and perhaps the monitor Terror, to say nothing of unarmored cruisers and the torpedo flotilla, our force within a hundred miles of the Cuban coast will be such as never before assembled there.

Senator VEST writes a very foolish sort of argument, for he does not give any intelligent reason why 10 to 1 free coinage would be desirable.—Topska Copital.

Senator VEST is not foolish. He assumes that everybody knows that 16 to 1 is composed o two sacred numbers, one even and one odd; and that the ratio was predicted by the Cumsear Sibyl and rediscovered by Gen. ADONIRAM JUD SON WARNER and other detectives who investi gated the Crime of 1873. Sixteen to One is its own reason, and proves itself as much as any

According to the Boston Herald, "it is a solemn fact that the salary paid one of our foot ball coaches at one of our great universities the past season exceeds that paid to any college professor who undertakes to teach the collegi ate idea how to develop itself on strictly intel lectual lines." There is no solemnity about the fact, if fact it be. A great football coach is a College professors are not uncommon, and they cannot hope to get more money for their se vices than the law of supply and demand allots

A recent estimate or surmise gives the Khalifa 40,000 men at Omdurman, opposit Khartoum, and 20,000 more at Metemmeh and further down the Nile. It is at these latter points that resistance is generally expected to be made to the British advance up the river from Berber. In WOLSELEY's campaign there was heavy fighting by STEWART'S force, which crossed the desert from Korti to attack Metemmeh. At the same time Ges. EARLE was sen by the river route leading to Berber, which place seizure of Kiao Chou Bay was promptly | of women are without that appetite in | he, or rather BRACKENBURY, who succeeded

EARLE on the latter's death, did not reach, as a correspondent suggests to us. But now Berber is in Anglo-Exyptian hands, and the whole expe ditionary ferce can advance together, instead of being divided, as in the stage of the campaign against the Mahdi just spoken of.

Poor M. BERTHELOT! He has had the bitter experience of many more youthful investigators. It is sawdust, nought but sawdust, that he has found in VOLTAIRE's skull. He tells the Académie des Sciences that it was the fashion in earlier times to use sawdust in coffins as packing, that no traces of salts or gases re-mained, and adds regretfully that it was astonishing that the slow action of the air in only a hundred and twenty years should have left a mere skeleton. Exact science is balked. Le bon Voltaire's wit and sense must still be sought in Candide and the Dictionnaire philosophique

He studied and settled freight rates long ago. believes that they should be paid by the railroad companies.

Our Wolverine prophet the Grand Rapids Democrat is swinging on the ivory gate and liberating these encelled mysteries from its beart:

"To dream of geese being killed, cooked, or eater means hearth and wealth."

Trust not the tale, too confident oneiromances and women, too, have dreamed of gees after a Christmas dinner or a visit to a Good but indigestion, and have had to give of their wealth to leeches and the medicine men Geese have a good place in Roman history, and are the whole annals of Mugwumpia, but they are not therefore to be hailed as fowls of fair omen when they waddle through the cloudy vard of dreams.

# The Iroquois Indians have decided that they in not like the ways of civilization.—Mistaken, but telesmed Despatch.

The Iroquois Club has not decided and will not decide to abandon the ways of civilization Somebody must have confused it with the Cook County Marching Club.

The Hon. DAVID ABSALOM DE ARMOND the Missouri Representative who so raged against the Hon. Joe Cannon the other day because of an appropriation for the Soldiers Home at Danville, had reasons for his rage. Mr. DE ARMOND is the genius who insists that St. Louis shall be the capital of the United States. The building of a new Capitol will take a pretty pocketful of money; and DAVID doesn't want to have money spent for any other object He is rather ambitious for St. Louis than eco

### Scientific men promise a rate of travel that vill cover 150 miles an hour.—Galveston News.

The utmost speed of which the most confident and large-promising men of science are able to dream under the influence of hashish and the multiplication table will be as frozen molasse to lightning compared with the velocity with which the Hon. ROBERT McKisson, the Hou CHARLES KURTZ, and the Hon, ASAS, BUSHNELL are being shot into the deepest coze of Sali River.

The Swami Saradananda, too, is going bac to India. Like his brother monk, Viverananda, h has preached the old gospel of the roga to the gree interest of all who have listened to him.—Springfel

VIVEKANANDA and SARAKANANDA have sailed across the sea, and "Welaway," and "Alas," and "O, land-a," are heard where the Brahmin be, where the Boston Brahmins be. With wringing hands and with bosoms choking and eyes wherefrom the tears are soaking they gaze across the main, and the codfish writhes and the crow is croaking, "Where now are your yogas lain ; your lovely old yogas lain!"

HERE IS A CAMPAIGN DOCUMENT. A Colored Journalist in Texas Booms a Candidate for Mayor.

From the Austin Metropolitan and Hand of Friend We appeal to the colored voters of the city of Austin to vote for the Hon. John D. McCall, our candi-

A friend of the poor, a sympathizer of the colored

nan. Look within the face of this plous and honest citizen of our city. Can you resist those stern eyes that express confidence, honesty, and faithfuiness? Can you withhold your vote from him? A man who, by his assiduous labors and faithfulness, has acquired fame and the confidence of the leading busin of the city; not this city alone, but Honest John possesses the entire confidence of the leading statesmen of our grand and glorious Texas, and after his elec-tion, Dec. 6, you will witness the wave of prosperplety, moral fidelity, love of his fellow man, and the cultivation of sweet charity to the poor, forgetful ness of self. To say the least, that the Hon. John D. McCail sever scorns the affinity that binds him to humanity; ignorant and poor find in him a friend.

We appeal to the colored voters to see that their ballot is cast for this gentleman, whose high aim is to improve society. His fidelity to his moral and re-ligious convictions makes him strong and great and worthy of your vote. Mr. McCall is eminently a plous nan, honest as the days are long; certainly he never embellishes meagre conceptions with a dazzling trope, nor uses fine words to conceal poverty of sense, but honest to express his conviction, his congeniality

is like a brook in the leafy month of June, takes n

pains to woo your eye or ear to its musical and sparkling waters, but come when you will come, in

serene weather or in cloudy days, daytime or nigh

the thicket, cross it in the meadow, it welcomes you

time, it murmurs sweetly as it goes; break on it in

with the same pleasing note, flowing it sings, and sing-ing it flows, and his plety gives sweetness of its tone to his life and character. These metaphorical illustrations are but faint ideas of the greatness of our Do you want a fair percentage of the city work? Do you want a fair representation on the police force? Do you want better schoolhouses for your children? If so, we advise the colored voters to vote for th such, and we are quite sure the Aldermen will respect such recommendations. Let us abolish the evil of bartering off our rights for a pairry pittance. Let's turn out en masse on the 6th of December and elect

> A Genethline Incident. In the Seventh District Municipal Court of New York, "Yer Honor knows I speak the truth,

the Hon, J. D. McCall Mayor of our prosperous and

He ought to pay to me; "Because I only thought of one, and then along came two! Yer Honor sees, as clear as day, A double fee was due!"

To pay ten dollars-more than that

And this man did agree

Now, Adam Born, good man, speak up If aught you have to say Bo great a blessing came to you Yet you have falled to pay!" Der baby kam, and he was twins-

Joost touble purden-see? One was a poy and one was girl-It was too much vor me! "Der baby hav zvel mout' to feed-He have zvei bëk to clot'e:

So hard I work! I nicht kann pay But half so much vor bote! Then answered Justice John McKess A softer heart, a greater soul,

"The plaintiff's charge is right and just As any one may see. The man is poor, and I, for one, Will help to pay her fee." "And I!" "And I!" came quick response,

And when the sum was counted out,

Perchance you'll find-but where?

Sufficient it was found. And now 'twas Mistress Miller's turn: With half I'll be content And Adam Born shall have the rest-I'll not touch one red cent!"

In stiver clinking sound.

The Justice beamed, and erring souls Feit lightened of their sins; and adam Born went home to buy Some sundries for the twins.

CHURCHGOING SKEPTICISM. rat. Goldwin Smith on the Greatest of

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: One emi nent clergyman, as you say, denies the infallibility of the Bible and treats the Church as an association for general improvement. A second finds in the Rible insecuracy and worse, third professes to believe only so much of the Bible as commends itself to his judgment. Mr. Willoughby, in his interesting letter to you, rebukes one of them for indiscretion in the publication of truth. At the same time he says himself that the truth may be rightly told in private conversation. For his own part he regards churchgoing as a "moral tonic and a mental bath," adding that "it is often not comfortable to get up and take a sponge bath with cold water in a cold room, but lacking better fa cilities you must do it if you would be decent among your friends and agreeable to yourself."

of indiscreet disclosure. How many churchgoers are there to whom churchgoing is merely a moral and mental sponge bath which they take without any definite belief in the doctrine, that they may be decent among their friends and agreeable to themselves! How many are there who, dissembling in public, tell the truth in private conversation! If the number is large, the end cannot be far off, and this hollow crust of outward conformity may presently fall in with a

rash all the greater for delay.

Mr. Willoughby is a layman and has only to sit passaive in his pew. But a clergyman has actively to profess and preach the doctrines. If he has ceased to believe them, what is he to do! I never could regard without entire aversion the theory of Renan, which, I fear, was also that of Matthew Arnold, that truth was the privilege of the enlightened few while tradition was the lot of the crowd. But the most fatal part of the arrangement was that it dedicated the clergy to falsehood.

dealing with religious questions, seeing to how great an extent religion has formed the basis of norality. But skepticism has now spread so far, not only among the learned but among mechanics, that the policy of silence or dissimulation, supposing it were sound, is no longer possible. There is nothing for it now but perfectly free inquiry and frank acceptance of results. Caution and tenderness will always be in order, but they are not incompatible with sincerity.

What is the consequence of silence or dissim alation on the part of earnest and reverent in to reckless and profane hands, with such re nicked up in an anti-clerical book store at Paris. I heard Mr. Ingersoll lecture on Genesis. He was very brilliant and highly effective, but he destroyed reverence as well as superstition.

"Do not pull down, but build up," is the cry. How can we build upon a site incumbered with false tradition! All truth, negative as well as positive, is constructive; no falsehood is. I see Henry Newman preferred to his brother Francis on the ground that Henry was organic and house of medieval dreams, in which he could such an apparatus of self-mystification as the hance skepticism by its inevitable fall. Francis Newman, if he did nothing else, cleared the ground for construction, and he helped to lay firmly the foundation of all genuine faith, thoroughgoing confidence in the Author of Truth.

The three eminent clergymen, it is to be eared, are sliding down a slippery incline, on which no permanent foothold is to be found. TORONTO, Jan. 12. GOLDWIN SMITH.

NOT A MATTER OF BACE. Jowish and Christian Standards of Honor and Morality Not Different.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : Your corondent "Christianus" expresses my sentiments in denouncing the present performance at the Empire Theatre, but does he not, as a

at the Empire Theatre, but does he not, as a professing Christian, go a little too far in laying so much stress upon the faith of the managers of the show? Would his protest have availed less if he had refrained from thus appealing to the religious prejudice of those whom he wishes to influence?

The underlying animus speaks badly for his ministerial Christianity, I am truly sorry for "Christianus"—he is bigoted and narrow, hence of little real influence in a community known for its tolerance. I hate a Jewish fraud as much as a Christian hypocrite, a Jewish scoundrel as much as a Christian Pharisse. "The Conquerors," written by a Christian, is an immoral performance, but "Christianus" is not the proper person to tell us so.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The sentiments of "Christianus," as expressed in the columns of your paper to-day, reflect credit upon him, as they show a good heart and the feelings of a gentleman. In his criticism of the play in question he unconsciously applauds the author and praises the actors, inasmuch as they jointly prompted the expressions in question.

However, he judges of tragedy somewhat erroneously; the gist of tragedy is not to promp erroneously; the gist of tragedy is not to prompt
us to viciousness or to pander to our passions,
as "Christianus" supposes, but merely to represent to us the evils to which we may be exposed,
show us the consequences of such evils, and
teach us a wholesome lesson. Of course, there
is neither defence nor excuse for indecency, and
no right-minded public would for a moment tolerate it either in book or drama, and, as the play
in question is witnessed regularly, and without
censure, this but bespeaks its goodness. I also
believe Miss Viola Allen to be a lady bot only
possessing rare beauty but unusual accomplishments, and worthy the admiration of all, but I
also believe her to have understanding, and
with it a knowledge of her worth, and when
"Christianus" intimates that she, or any one
of her company, is forced to perform duties
which they would prefer not to, by the direction
of "a money-getting syndicate of remorseless
Hebrows," he allows his prejudice to overcome
his common sense. Miss Allen has to employ
her accomplishments in order to gain a livelihood; so must every member of the company,
and they indirectly aid the author, and, as good
management of theatrical companies is found
in a union of managers, Miss Allen and perhaps all others of her profession are benefited
by this "syndicate."
"Christianus" mentions the incident of
Ivanhoe to laud the chivalrousness of the
Christian knight. I join with him in this commendation, and say Ivanhoe was a trus
knight, insomuch that he made no distinction
as to whom he aided. Furthermore, these good
actions on the part of the Christian were returned in kind by the Hobrew. The Hebrow is
as chivalrous and courageous as his Christian
brother, and the history of his people is not
without its records of heroism, the reading of
which still thrill us. All men who help the oppressed, aid the needy, defend the weak against
the strong, and are ever just, whatever be thefir
creed or color, are, in the eyes of the wise, men indeed.

New York, Dec. 13. us to viciousness or to pander to our passions

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.

# To the Editor of the Sus-Sir: The criticisms by

"M. M." on the reforms in the laws relating to "! stallment plan" debtors advocated by Mr. Gino C. Speranza and Mr. Ernest H. Crosby, appear convincing from the standpoint of the dealer. But they suggest a consideration apart from the interests of either pur-chas for selier. i.e., why should the public luter-for by law with the business transactions of private individuals?

individuals?

If Cohen sells a clock on the installment plan to Bruth, that is his own affair. He charges a higher price because of the risk he takes, and, if Smith does not pay, why should the machinery of the law be set in motion to compel payment? Why should the omnunity be put to the expense of courts and jails in which to meintain delinquent deblors, in order to enforce what is purely a personal matter between Cohen and Rmitti?

Is it one of the proper functions of government, from a Jeffersonian point of view, to fine or imprison men because of their failure to carry out an agreement?

W. G.

#### Golf in America in 1720. To the Poiton of The Sun-Sir: Your correspon

ent, Mr. Stone, is mistaken in supposing that the game of golf was known to our forefathers as was known to our forefathers as "ashines," In an inventory of the personal estate of Gov. William Burnet of Massachusetts, filed at Boston in 1729, appears the following items:

"Nine Gouff Clubs & I from Do., 6 4s. each, £2. Seven Doz. Balls, 6 is. each, £4."
The Governor had enough eticks for the use of a "caddy," and the game must have been a fashionable one in his day.

Jan. 11, 1898.

## Progress !

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUR-Sir: I'm not more than a million years old, but I remember well when we took cars on the Harlem and New Haven roads at the old Twenty-seventh street station, and were hauled out into Fourth avenue and on up and through the tunnel by horses to Forty-second street, where the locomotives were hooked on. The other day I rode up through the same old tunnel in a car that was moved, lighted, and heated by electricity.

Humph! She do move; helf

THE RESIGNATION OF DR. HALL,

ion That It Is the Consequence of a Plot in the Session of His Church. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIE: As I strolled up the avenue last Sunday morning a friendly arm was put in mine and a newspaper thrust under my eyes with the words, "Read My eyes caught the words, "The Rev. John Hall, D. D., pastor of the Fifth Avenue

Presbyterian Church, will to-day read his resig-nation to his congregation." "Impossible!" I Why, he's getting old, isn't he?" "Getting old! I know upon good authority he is younger than you or I. He is only 68, and a more vigorous, energetic man for his age I never saw. Why in the world does he resign ! That puzzles me."

"It's a fine building," I said, as we turned to go up the steps of the Fifth Avenue Presby. terian Church. "In 1875 they finished it, and I attended the opening services. They couldn's The eminent clergyman might perhaps be justi-fied in retorting on Mr. Willoughby the charge do enough for Dr. Hall then; rumor says that some of his people are leaving him now-fickleminded human nature; they must be tired of the doctrines taught, for his power is just the

the doctrines taught, for his power is just the same. I know it cannot be his wish to give up work or leave his charge. There must be same thing underneath it all. I have heard rumors of trouble."

The resignation was indeed read after a powerful sermon. Though feeling still strong and vigorous, Dr. Hall is willing to give place to a younger man if his session and his people think it right and fit. I am convinced it is the session, not the people. Rumor and rumor put together make that very plain to me now; is will all come out by and by, although the session wants the deed to appear as coming from the congregation.

It is to hold a meeting on Wednesday night next to act upon the resignation. God grant the plot may be defeated! To accept his resignation would be base—Judas-like. Dr. Hall is a peace-loving man; long ago, in speaking of his session and the perfect accord between himself and its members, he said that if differences should ever occur and peace be broken he would resign his charge. And now the resignation has come.

I speak boldly, though the papers tell us that

come.

I speak boldly, though the papers tell us that
such courage in some of the younger and more
independent members has been "disciplined,"
Many have been silenced; some are afraid te I know the truth of what I say—the pastor knows it in his heart. God grant that the prople may rise in a body, refuse to accept the resignation, and keep henceforth, so long as God spares his life, this faithful, noble, long-suffering pastor!

ing pastor! New York, Jan. 13. AS TO BUILDING REYOND THE LINE

Letter from a Correspondent Whose Mind Is

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I should think it would be a mighty serious thing for a man who had all his money locked up in a house in a city block which he designed to make his home to see somebody come along and build next to him a flat, or a house, or any sort of building out beyond the building line. I am not an expert, but I should think that this would damage the adjoining houses. I know such a bouse would be less desirable for me.

What is right in such a case as this I don't profess to know. I have an idea in a general ort of way that a man who owns a lot ought to be permitted to improve it to his own best advantage, and yet it seems too bad that his adjoining neighbor should be made to suffer thereby, And yet I suppose that when a man buys a

And yet I suppose that when a man buys a house he takes it subject to changing conditions to the shifting of population and so on; he takes the risk; we can't do anything withous some riek.

But here is a thing that I have never been able to cipher out to my own satisfaction, and that is the real merits in the case of a church in a residence street, built out in front of the building line. A church built out shuts off light and air and view as much as any other building would. Is it right to build it sol There are many churches so built in the city.

The church naturally desires, as any other occupant of the land would, to use the ground to the best advantage. The purpose and the effect of the church are undoubtedly for the good of the community, but does it not do an injury in some degree to the owners of property immediately adjacent by building out, and is it right that it should build out beyond the line!

I don't own a dollar's worth of property, except, now that I come to think of it, a cemetery lot. I'm not worrying about this matter, but whenever I see a church beyond the line! can't help thinking of it. I don't believe that any oburch would deliberately do what it thought was unfair, and yet I can't help thinking that the property of the man next door is more or less injured. What I want to know is it sight and fair for the church to build out.

### White Weman Wants to Wed a Son of Many From the Great Falls (Mon.) Leader

Garret White, son of Many-White-Horses, and Mrs. Minnie Cushman drove in from the Fort Shaw Indian School with the evident intention of getting married. White is a Piegan Indian, and not far removed from a full blood. He has been employed as a teacher in the indian school at Fort Shaw, and evidently made the acquaintance of Mrs. Cushman while she was also employed as teacher. Mrs. Cushman is a comely widow of 26, and has a young child. The license was not issued, it is understood, because the necessary formal information was not ane meense was not issued, it is understood, because the necessary formal information was not forthcoming. This son of Many-White-Horses said that he was going to the Blackfeet agency to-night, and it is probable that Mrs. Cushman will accompany him. Together they will probably pay their respects to Capt. T. P. Fuller, the new agent.

# Fell Into the River and Went to Sleep.

Charles Malloy, aged 23 years, residing la Ashland place, had a unique experience vesterday. He was intoxicated, it is said, and, while attempting to attach a hawser to a tughoat at the Callowhill street wharf. Schujkill, fell overboard. All attempts to discover Mailov by the tughoat hands and men on the wharf were futile. They dragged the river and searched under the boat, but found no trace of the missing man. Finally they gave it up, concluding that Mailoy, too drunk to make any effort is save himself, had sunk to the bottom and drowned. But they were in error. An hour and a half after he had fallen into the river Malloy was found by "Dan" Gailanging up the river in his boat. Malloy was yound up up the river in his boat. Malloy was lying up the river in his boat. Malloy was lying upon a log floating in the water, with his arms tightly clasped about it. He was asleep and it was with difficulty that Galanaugh aroused him.

## Time, Two Minutes.

From the Chicago Tribune, "Miss Daisy, you are writing to that little brother of yours who is visiting out West, aren's "Yes. He's a dear little fellow. I miss him so much."
"He is, indeed. Have you sealed the letter
yet, Miss Dalsy?"
"Not yet."

"Not yet."

"Add a postscript, if you please, and tell him I want to know how he would like me for a big brother."
(Demurely) "Mr. Spoonamore, it will be at least two weeks before you get an answer-if And the matter was settled in about two

#### She Had the Art but Didn't Know It. From the Chicago Tribune.

"Tell me," pleaded the artless maid, "wherels lies the secret of the art of conversation?" The sage assumed the attitude he was went to assume when in the act of imparting wisdow,

assume when in the act of imparting wishers and said:

"My child, listen!"

"I am listening!" breathlessly she answered,
"Well, my child," he rejoined, "that is all there is of the art of conversing agreeably."

#### Weyler and Vellow Journalism From the London Times.

The director of the Nacional has now given as explanation of the manuer in which he procured copy of Gen. Weyler's protest. He is a personal friend of the General, and being one day in ter's study he saw a paper lying on the table and read it. As he was in the room alone he took the palet, which proved to be a rough draft of the General's protest, copied it, and afterward gave copies to are eral newspapers. The director of the Nactional rule lishes this explanation to show that Gen. Weylet himself was not responsible for the publicity gives

## Preparing a Souvenir of Childhood. From Browning, King & Co,'s Monthly. Fond Mother—I want to get something for my ill-

tle boy of 8-something he will remember me by

Floor Walker-Ah, yes! Here, cash! show this lady to the slipper counter! Hold Up Style in Chicago. From the Chicago Tribune. "Hands and hatpins up!" sternly commanded the

p-to-date robber as he entered the door of the street car with a revolver in each hand.

From Brooklyn Life. Sallie De Witte—Do you play whist, Mr. Lange, Willis Lange—Me play whist? Well, I don't think! Sallie De Witte—Ab, true! I had forgotten that.